



WM. B. SIFES, Editor and Proprietor.

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FOR GOVERNOR.

WILLIAM BIGLER.

[Subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention.]

Should any of our Ebensburg subscribers fail to receive their papers by the carrier, we hope they will leave notice at the office, and they shall be supplied.

Thanksgiving.

The Proclamation of Gov. BIGLER, setting aside Thursday, the 24th of November, as a day of thanksgiving throughout the State of Pennsylvania, will be found in our paper of today.

Custom has rendered necessary this annual obligation upon our Chief Magistrate, and a respect for the "great giver of all good," renders it equally necessary that the day thus set aside should be one of thanksgiving to every citizen of our favored and happy Commonwealth. While other States of this confederacy have been scourged with pestilence, our own has been free. While the staple productions of our neighbors have been blighted, our harvests have been abundant. Every blessing has been crowded upon us, and for all these blessings we should thank God from our hearts.

Secretary Guthrie and Collector Bronson.

For some time past the political world has been watching, with considerable anxiety, the result of a controversy between Secretary GUTHRIE, and Mr. BRONSON, Collector of the port of New York. The circumstances of this case are as follows: Mr. BRONSON, as is well known, is connected with that faction of the Democratic party of the Empire State, known as the "Hards," and after his appointment to the office of Collector, made it his business to appoint, to positions under him, members of the same political clique, to the entire exclusion of the "Softs," the opposing faction. This course, tending as it undoubtedly did, to widen the breach in the party in that State, did not meet with the approbation of the President and his Cabinet, and Mr. BRONSON was politely informed that he should be more general in his selections of men for offices in his gift, and use his influence to unite and harmonize the party. He replied, in substance, that he would accept whoever he pleased to office, and would receive no dictation from the Department at Washington. To this Mr. GUTHRIE replies in a commendable manner, briefly and plainly. He tells the Collector that it is the desire of the Administration to recognize the claims of all who stood upon the Baltimore Platform of 1852, and that it condemns Mr. BRONSON for not doing the same. The concluding portion of the Secretary's letter is undoubtedly the most interesting to the Collector and his friends, and as it is easily understood, we extract it:

"What the language and temper of your letter would have rendered embarrassing, these unwarrantable assumptions, marked as they are by a manifest spirit of insubordination, render impossible—namely, your continuance in the office of Collector of the district of New York. I am, therefore, directed by the President to say, that your successor in the office will be promptly appointed."

The course pursued by the Administration throughout this controversy will meet with the approbation of the entire Democratic party of the country. It has been such as was expected, and proves clearly that the attachment of the President to the party that elevated him, is untiring and unwavering. Mr. BRONSON brought about his own removal, and should be so fortunate as to secure an appointment under a Democratic President hereafter, he will know, by experience, that the same power that appointed him can remove him, and that he has something more to do than simply gratify his private whims.

Blair County Agricultural Fair.

The newly organized Agricultural Society of our neighboring County, held its first annual Fair, in Hollidaysburg, last week. We happened in the town on Friday evening, but a copious shower of rain having fallen on that day, the "fun was over," as the boys said, and we did not have the pleasure of witnessing the display of articles, animals, women and children, which was highly spoken of and undoubtedly had been interesting. On Saturday morning, however, we walked to the ground where the fair had been, and saw there two big lumps of coal, a cherry plank, a cider mill and a coop of Shanghai, and are free to say that if these articles could be taken as samples of what were on exhibition when the fair was in its prime, it was well worth seeing.

The plowing match came off on the same day, and was well attended. Nine or ten teams contended for the prize, and finer horses, sturdier plowmen, or better plowing, we have never seen. Everything passed off well on Saturday, from the performance of SMITH's colored Band, down to the re-tailing of chesnuts.

We heard some dissatisfaction expressed by participants in the fair, at the manner in which premiums were awarded to the owners of horses, and we must say that, from what we could learn, the awards were not made as they should be. It was conceded by almost everybody that the horses exhibited by citizens of Cambria county were superior to any on the ground. These horses were exhibited, too, at the request of the Managers of the Fair, and yet, notwithstanding this, they were not awarded premiums, while other horses, owned and raised out of Blair county, and inferior, in every respect, to those from Cambria, took the first premiums. We know that the citizens of our county, who exhibited stock, did not want the premiums on account of their intrinsic value, and were dissatisfied only because manifest injustice had been done them. We are aware, too, that the judgement of the Committee could not make our stock worse or their own better, and we mention the circumstance only to show that we know when justice is done.

We will have an Agricultural Society of our own before next October, and we unhesitatingly say that, when our first fair is held, we will not be compelled to bar our sister counties from competition in order to give first premiums to our own stock.

An Agricultural Society.

In this "go-ahead" age, when man's intellect is taxed to devise means to elevate his race and make it wiser and happier, it is folly for any portion of humanity to sit still and "wait for the wagon" of progress to take it up and whirl it on to the empyrean attained by its neighbors. No matter whether we gaze at the soirings of intellect or the workings of physical ingenuity, we cannot fail to see that the course of our race, and particularly the Anglo-Saxon portion of it, is onward and upward. The feelings, the thoughts, the aspirations of the people have changed, and with them their modes of conveyance and implements of industry. We no longer see the lumbering stage-coach which contented our progenitors by carrying them along at the rate of five miles an hour. It is numbered among the curiosities of a by gone age. The wooden plough and harrow, too, are almost as obsolete as the old wind-mills which once spread their sails aloft. All these are replaced by articles more in accordance with the requirements of the age, which is aptly styled "fast." Everything must be "fast" now, and we turn from the pace of our fore-fathers with something very like a smile.

There was once a time when the farmer tilled his soil and was satisfied when a competence rewarded him. Not so now. The same land which then produced twenty bushels of wheat to the acre, must now produce forty. The same number of horses which then drew one ton to market must now draw two, and this "progress" has enabled our agriculturalists to educate their sons and daughters, and become what nature intended they should be, the class of the community first in wealth, first in intelligence, and first in power.

Agricultural societies have done much towards bringing about these results. The competition which they have given rise to, and the information which they have disseminated, have made those sections in which they are established far outstrip those less favored. The annual exhibition of the products of the soil, and skill of the mechanic, has brought together the old and young from all sections, and they have viewed, with delight, these productions. They saw what the care and labor of their neighbor, aided by the knowledge he had been able to glean from similar exhibitions and periodicals devoted to the same cause, had produced, and profiting by what they saw, they resolved to do likewise. The resolution, thus made, failed not to produce some good, and the next annual fair found them competing for the prize. The stimulus thus given to industry and improvement will not sleep, and its effect is felt for years.

There is, however, an innate prejudice in the minds of some men, which, if left alone, will forever bind them down to the ways of their ancestors. To all propositions for the introduction of new machinery and new theories in their mode of tilling the soil they will answer, "Our ancestors were not fool-farmers—they lived, and so can we." It is of no use to reason with such men—the only way to get them to join the tide of improvement is to go on, leaving them jogging in their ancestral routine of duty behind, and they will soon tire of their predicament and join in the chase. It will do no good to tell them that Messrs. So-and-so have done so-and-so, and that it won't cost them much to try such and such experiments. They will not listen, and they will despise your theories until they find that these same theories have carried their more venturesome neighbors far in advance of them.

Everybody laughs when some rustic mind tries to invent something entirely novel, and wisely says that it never can be done—that it is impossible. But no sooner is the discovery made and given to the world than everybody wonders it was not discovered long ago—it is so simple. Just so with agricultural improvements. Some one announces that a certain kind of manure is suited for a certain kind of soil, and a few, a very few will try it. It is found to be beneficial, and in the end, all adopt it. Now, the same rule will hold good in almost every case, and we venture to say that many who read this article will see the time when all agriculturalists will be book-farmers.

We have written lengthily on this subject, for we desire to rouse the people of Cambria county to the importance of organizing an Agricultural Society. Every county round us has a society of this kind, and we are left, perched upon our exalted position, watching what the enterprise of our neighbors will come to. Should they outstrip us in the race for prosperity we can have no excuse, for our natural advantages are equal to theirs. Let our citizens, then, attend the meeting which is advertised in to-day's paper, and let us join in the honest strife for improvement, and we will not be left behind.

War in Europe.

We have looked, with considerable interest, for intelligence from Europe since our last issue, but have not seen anything calculated to throw light upon the subject of the war between Turkey and Russia. Enough is known, however, to enable us to state that things do not wear as serious an aspect as we were led to believe by previous accounts, and there is yet room for the hope that blood will not be shed. However it may result we incline to the belief that the power of Russia is about being humbled. Europe can bear her tyranny no longer.

Is the Maine Liquor Law Constitutional?

The reader will find the opinion of all the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States on the several points of this law, in the fifth volume of Howard's Reports of the decisions in United States courts, page 504.

Chief Justice Taney said: "If any State deems the retail and internal traffic in ardent spirits injurious to its citizens, and calculated to produce idleness, vice and debauchery, it is nothing in the Constitution of the United States to prevent it from regulating and restraining the traffic, or from prohibiting it altogether, if it thinks proper."

"Every State, therefore, may regulate its own internal traffic according to its own judgment, and upon its own views of the interest and well-being of its citizens." (5 How., 573.)

Mr. Justice McLean said: "If the foreign article be injurious to the health or morals of the community, a State may, in the exercise of that great and comprehensive police power which lies at the foundation of its prosperity, prohibit the sale of it." (5 Howard, 592.)

And in regard to the destruction of property, he said: "The acknowledged police power of a State extends often to the destruction of property. A nuisance may be abated. Everything prejudicial to the health or morals of a city may be removed. Merchandise from a port where a contagious disease prevails, being liable to communication, may be excluded; and in extreme cases it may be thrown into the sea."

Mr. Justice Catron said: "I admit, as inevitable, that if the State has the power of restraint by licenses to any extent, it has the discretionary power to judge of its limit, and may go the length of prohibiting it altogether, if such be its policy."—Maine Liquor Law Advocate.

NEWS AND MISCELLANY.

All orators are dumb when beauty pleads.—Shakespeare.

That's true. Words are no more to be compared to a pair of melting blue eyes, than a cracked fiddle is to Julien's orchestra. And then, let a pearly tear-drop come trickling down from beneath the dark lashes, and it's all up with a fellow. We wouldn't give a button for him if he could stand it. The more heart he has the sooner he'll give up—kiss the tears away, and be happy.

"The world, of fools has such a store, That he who would not see an ass, Must bide at home and bolt his door, And break his looking glass."

The man who wrote the above must have done so after consulting his own "phiz" in a mirror. If he had said that every man had his counterpart, he would have been nearer right. For instance:

How much like a pig is the sot in the gutter: Like sheep are of lipeds one half: Like a cross snoring cur is the man in a splutter, And how closely are some like a calf.

Hoot—Calico and dry goods generally during the shower on Friday. Some we saw were at least knee high.—Hol. Standard.

And you saw "some," did you, neighbor?—Well, we should like to know what right you had to look? If you had been the man we took you to be, you would have shut your eyes and run.

The steadfast adherence of New Hampshire to Democratic principles had caused their opponents to call it a benighted State. Facts however show that it contains but seventy-six persons between the ages of fourteen and sixty who cannot read and write, and that there are ninety thousand pupils on the school lists of the State.

Utah would make twenty States of the size of New Hampshire; Nebraska fifteen; Indian Territory, sixty-five; total, one hundred and twenty-six States. Should these territories have an equal population to the square mile with New Hampshire, they would contain a population of over one hundred and thirty eight millions.

The Missouri Legislature has a bill before it in accordance with the suggestion of the Governor's Message to provide that no man be allowed to indorse a note without the consent of his wife, or no indorsement should be valid without such consent.

A colored preacher has been denouncing Abolitionism in Preble Co. Ohio. He says the agitators have put back human emancipation one hundred years, and tightened its chains of the slaves.

The acquittal of Robert Swan for the murder of Sprigg, has created great excitement at Hagerstown, and indignation meetings have been held there and at Boonsboro, in which the Court and Jury were severely denounced.

JAMES M. PORTER, of Easton, Pa., formerly a member of President Tyler's cabinet has been elected President Judge of the Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne judicial district, by about 400 majority over the regular Democratic nominee, Mr. Dimmick.

It is said that the reason why the Whigs polled so small a vote at the late election was, that thousands of them remained at home to study Mr. McClure's financial speech, delivered at the Huntington Convention.

A French nobleman has had constructed, at a cost of about ten thousand dollars, a railway travelling-mansion, consisting of bedrooms, sitting room, billiard room, kitchen, wine cellar, and ice-room, with which he proposes to make the tour on the principal railways.

The Emperor of China is in his 23d year, the Emperor of Austria in his 22d year, and the Sultan of Persia in his 20th. These young men rule the third of the people in the world.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot says that a strong and systematic effort will be made to place Ch. Benton in the Speaker's Chair of the next House of Representatives.

JOS. J. STUTZMAN, Esq., has retired from the Somerset Herald and Whig, having EDWARD SCULL, Esq., sole editor and proprietor. The "frothy sons of thunder" should give the paper a generous support.

The Columbia Democrat says that the Hon. Charles R. Buckalew, will be brought out for the Speakership of our State Senate. He will be a strong candidate, and if elected will make a capital presiding officer.

There is a man down East, a frothy chap, whose name is New. He named his first child Something; it was Something New. His next child was called Nothing; it being Nothing New.

The residence of the late Femineo Cooper, at Cooperstown, which has been recently converted into a hotel, was fired last Saturday night by an incendiary, and burnt to the ground. A portion of the furniture was saved.

The following epitaph was epied from a tombstone in a small village churchyard in the north of England:

"Sacred to the memory of Miss Betty Rhet. Who was a whole team and a horse to let."

The Governor of Nebraska has Indian blood in his veins. He was born in Wayne county, Michigan, in 1800. His father was captured, when a child, by the Wyandot Indians, and married a half-breed Wyandot girl. The Governor, William Walker, is her son. He was educated at Kenyon College, Ohio. He was seventeen years postmaster at Upper Sandusky, Ohio. In 1836 he was elected chief of his nation, the Wyandots. In 1844 he was removed with them to their new home west of the Mississippi, and on the 26th of July, of the present year, as our readers already know, was elected Provisional Governor of Nebraska.

AN ACTIVE YOUNG LADY.—The present editor of the magazine conducted by the factory girls at Lowell—a Miss Farley, writes to friend "I am proprietor of the New England Offering. I do all the publishing, editing, canvassing, and as it is bound at my office, I can in a hurry, help fold out covers, stitch, &c. I have a little girl to assist me in the folding stitching, &c. The rest, after it comes from the printer's hands, is all my own work. I employ no agents, and depend upon no one for assistance. My edition is four thousand."

Official Vote for State Officers.

S. Judge. Canal Com.

COUNTIES.

Know D. Bond W. Foreign D. Power W.

Adams,	1426	1722	1456	1727
Allegheny,	5214	5587	4846	5728
Armstrong,	2066	1144	2067	1367
Beaver,	1508	1333	1453	1373
Berks,	1790	1700	1819	1722
Blair,	6838	3407	7345	3244
Bradford,	1516	1834	1514	1885
Bucks,	2846	2215	2834	2203
Butler,	5076	3881	5054	3883
Cambria,	1835	1952	1811	1982
Carbon,	1673	1011	1632	1092
Centre,	1042	287	1032	470
Chester,	2345	1228	2419	1214
Clearfield,	4669	4880	4738	4821
Clarion,	1997	570	1860	621
Crawford,	1151	222	1029	253
Columbia,	1130	753	1111	735
Cumbeiland,	2053	291	2053	712
Dauphin,	2354	1426	2280	1490
Delaware,	3024	2160	3001	2168
Elk,	2476	2387	2437	2749
Essex,	1432	1728	1421	1705
Fayette,	400	99	354	94
Franklin,	1434	2017	1345	2028
Fulton,	2706	1727	2749	1619
Greene,	2706	2842	2736	2869
Huntingdon,	718	574	725	575
Indiana,	1889	703	1910	707
Juniata,	1563	1845	1569	1817
Lancaster,	1357	1457	1020	1599
Lawrence,	1357	1457	1020	1599
Lebanon,	950	728	870	858
Lehigh,	5519	8829	5968	8528
Luzerne,	738	1400	726	1431
Lycoming,	1228	1969	1243	1982
M'Kean,	2923	989	1925	996
Monroe,	4122	1798	4146	1773
Montgomery,	2468	2525	2437	1611
Morris,	365	108	329	179
Muskegon,	2246	1458	2210	1470
N. York,	1559	997	1532	1022
Perry,	1858	192	1851	181
Pike,	4535	3214	4478	3221
Porter,	1004	429	1004	434
Schenck,	2938	1382	2961	1385
Schoenberger,	1847	912	1881	894
Snyder,	1600	855	1635	868
Sullivan,	21722	18629	22204	19141
Tioga,	564	87	566	83
Town,	644	81	533	80
Union,	4022	1987	4023	1995
Warren,	740	1855	715	1834
Washington,	2017	745	2007	746
Wayne,	331	111	314	120
Westmoreland,	2146	701	1925	697
York,	1541	1213	1537	1227
Yorke,	1200	427	1184	469
Yorke,	920	424	908	398
Yorke,	3339	2830	3454	2769
Yorke,	1670	441	1627	442
Yorke,	3410	1815	3230	1939
Yorke,	430	876	429	876
Yorke,	4234	3015	4279	3029
Total,	153849	116117	153003	118112

And General. Sur. General.

COUNTIES.

Banks D. N. Union W. Banks D. Banks D.

Adams,	1433	1736	1450	1731
Allegheny,	5437	5700	4882	5758
Armstrong,	2026	1163	1965	1334
Beaver,	1443	1350	1394	1392
Bedford,	1800	1719	1768	1749
Berks,	760	1510	785	1522
Blair,	1545	1728	1413	1848
Bradford,	2842	2180	2748	2193
Bucks,	5078	3878	5025	3904
Butler,	1829	1955	1796	1989
Cambria,	1596	986	1597	971
Carbon,	1025	343	1002	344
Centre,	1251	3361	1173	1664
Chester,	4745	4803	4413	4560
Clarion,	1810	610	1663	800
Clearfield,	1017	230	979	239
Clinton,	1111	754	1035	793
Columbia,	2021	657	1981	650
Cumbeiland,	2212	1480	2165	1474
Dauphin,	3042	2159	2959	2211
Delaware,	2503	2692	2334	2845
Elk,	1425	1709	1382	1750
Essex,	335	91	321	85
Fayette,	1313	2004	1125	2079
Franklin,	2713	1585	2661	1616
Fulton,	2702	3876	2720	2958
Greene,	722	576	725	575
Huntingdon,	1885	676	1859	693
Indiana,	1548	1796	1454	1835
Juniata,	979	1492	961	1601
Lancaster,	2020	390	620	465
Lawrence,	951	779	920	803
Lebanon,	5590	9179	4744	9415
Lehigh,	722	1417	661	1482
Luzerne,	1232	1985	1216	1992
Lycoming,	2028	968	2818	978
M'Kean,	4121	1746	4848	1765
Monroe,	1840	2318	1840	2318
Montgomery,	301	171	302	175
Morris,	2213	1478	2078	1521
Muskegon,	1469	1509	1312	1182
N. York,	1820	157	1730	187
Perry,	4558	4173	4386	3295
Pike,	4068	413	3858	403
Porter,	2923	1330	2877	1323
Schenck,	1645	798	1583	759
Schoenberger,	1631	867	1588	884
Snyder,	22153	19311	21653	18544
Sullivan,	492	79	512	75
Tioga,	391	74	338	78
Town,	3915	1815	3892	1873
Union,	784	1791	680	1736
Warren,	1999	712	1994	722
Washington,	308	115	300	117
Wayne,	1875	668	1850	663
Westmoreland,	2210	1475	2220	1475
York,	1166	463	1137	523
Yorke,	868	425	815	433
Yorke,	3360	2852	3345	2840
Yorke,	1632	420	1574	430
Yorke,	2752	1734	2623	1839
Yorke,	856	334	855	342
Yorke,	4240	3057	4203	3065
Total,	125459	117044	145005	119581